

2011/2012

DRAFT ANNUAL
REPORT

NAMA KHOI MUNICIPALITY

TABLED IN COUNCIL

31 JANUARY 2013

Contents

CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR’S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPONENT A: MAYOR’S FOREWORD	5-6
COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	7-15
1.1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER’S OVERVIEW	7
1.2. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW	8
1.3. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION	8
1.4. MAIN RESOURCES/ATTRACTIONS	9-10
1.5. POPULATION &HOUSEHOLD SIZE	10-12
1.6. SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS	12-14
1.7. SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW	15
1.8. FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW	16- 17
1.9. AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT FINDINGS 2010/2011	Appendix B (AUD)
1.10. ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS	19-21

CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE	22-26
2.1. POLITICAL GOVERNANCE	
2.2. GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PRICIPATION	
2.3. POLITICAL GOVERNANCE STRUCTURE	
2.4. COUNCIL	
COMPONENT B: COUNCILORS, COMMITTEE ALLOCATION AND COUNCIL ATTENDANCE	
COMPONENT C: INTERNAL AUDIT COMMITTEE	Appendix C
RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MUN. AUDIT COMMITTEE 2011/2012	Appendix G
2.5. ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE	27-28
2.6. ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE FOR THE PERIOD 2011/2012	28
2.7. INTERGOVERNMENT RELATIONS	29
2.8. PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY	29

Contents

2.9	IDP PARTICIPATION	29-30
2.10	COORPORATE GOVERNANCE	31
2.11	RISK MANAGEMENT-ANTI CORRUPTION AND FRAUD	31-33
	COMPONENT D: RISK RATING GUIDE	33-34
2.12	SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT	34
2.13	BY-LAWS	34-35
2.14	MUNICIPAL WEBSITE	35-37
 CHAPTER 3 – SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE		
	COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES	38
3.1	LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT	38-43
3.2	DEPARTMENT: TECHCNICAL SERVICES: WATER-, ROADS AND STORMWATER-AND MECHANICAL SERVICES	
3.2	WATER	44-45
3.3	WASTE WATER	45-46
3.4	ELECTRICITY SERVICES	46-48
3.5	HOUSING	49-50
	COMPONENT H: SPORT AND RECREATION	51
 CHAPTER 4: MANAGING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE		
4.1	EMPLOYEE TOTALS, TURNOVER AND VACANCIES	52-53
4.2	POLICIES	54-55
4.3	INJURIES, SICKNESS AND SUSPENSIONS	55-58
4.4	PERFORMANCE REWARDS	58
	COMPENENT C: CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE	58-62
4.5	SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING	61-63

Contents

CHAPTER 5 – FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

63-68

COMPONENT A: ATTACHED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Appendix A(FIN)

CHAPTER 6 – AUDIT FINDINGS

COMPONENT A: INTERNAL AUDIT REPORT 2011/2012

Appendix C

6.1 ANNUAL REPORT : AUDIT COMMITTEE 2011/12

Appendix B (AUD)

COMPONENT B: AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT AND OPINION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

6.3 AUDITORS REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

OUTSTANDING

COMPONENT B: ATTACHED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR 2011/12

APPENDIX A (FIN)

APPENDIX G: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDIT COMMITTEE YEAR 2011/2012

APPENDIX K (i): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE

APPENDIX K (ii): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE

APPENDIX M 1-2: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: NEW ASSETS PROGRAMME

Chapter 1

CHAPTER 1 – MAYOR’S FOREWORD AND EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

COMPONENT A: MAYOR’S FOREWORD

MAYOR’S FOREWORD

“Upon taking Office, it was my aspiration to bring about change and set the strategic path and momentum of developmental governance which the Nama Khoi Council has set for itself. At this juncture of reviewing the milestones of the 2011/2012 financial year, I am pleased to validate the sterling work done during the year under review. I believe that this Annual Report will also assist the reader in obtaining a fair overview of the significant strides of progress as well as the dimensions of the unresolved challenges.

Notwithstanding the historic- as well as the emergent challenges, I believe that the competent political leadership and the expertise of our Administrative Management have contributed to our successes in carrying out our mandate with respect to our key performance goals of, inter alia:

- developing productive human settlements and improving basic service delivery;
- ensuring financial sustainability;
- maintaining good governance principles and inclusivity;
- creating an enabling environment for local economic growth, and
- Expanding our smart partnerships in order to accelerate social development.

Some of the most pleasing outcomes achieved during the year under review are, amongst others:

- The establishment of the Performance Management Unit on 01 March 2012
- The establishment of the Risk and Disaster Management Unit on 01 June 2012
- A successful strategy session that set out clear targets that we want to achieve in the next five years with the current elected councilors in November 2011.

The above is a mere sampling of Nama Khoi’s achievements. The tangible proof of what has been accomplished has proven to be inspirational to our communities. We have also introduced our performance management system as well as our Risk Management Unit, and the general public has full access to gauge our progress – or lack of it. It is our experience that both the physical proof of what is on the ground, as well as the transparent paper trail, is revitalizing public confidence in local government.

Developmental local government implies the active involvement of all stakeholders, including the general public. Whilst this municipality places a high premium on public participation, it is hoped that our communities will take full advantage of the ample opportunities for engagement in the coming year.

Chapter 1

I concede that a number of critical challenges are still lurking which would have to be overcome in order for Nama Khoi to realize its vision of a **“United, Integrated and Prosperous Municipality, progressively free of poverty and dependency”**.

The key challenge still speaks to our creating a financially viable institution, capacitated to deliver on its basic mandate. Despite the harsh economic realities, Nama Khoi Municipality is committed to channel capital into its Funds & Reserve coffers, which is our primary own funding source for infrastructure development and projects. Failure to achieve a financially viable institution would negate even our noblest intentions, severely compromising our development agenda.

Our development plan in terms of local economic development is, admittedly, a trifle suspect. It simply has to be beefed-up. We need to more aggressively market our potential-laden region in order to attract outside industrial investment. Furthermore, we need to reinforce the entrepreneurial initiatives to counter the ever-rising level of unemployment – particularly among our youth.

The year ahead:

Despite our achievements during the 2011/12 financial year, there is a lot more to be done. Key challenges for the 2012/13 year ahead, some continuing a process started in previous financial years, include:

- Improving on housing delivery and careful planning to create harmonious communities where people live, work and play;
- Addressing the water crisis and implementing plans and strategies to address this issue which has adversely affected the economy and development of Nama Khoi;
- Upgrade ageing infrastructure and the maintenance thereof;
- Developing and implementing customer centered models;
- Accelerating service delivery;

Conclusion

At the hand of this Annual Report, it is gratifying to reflect on our past achievements. Measured against the deliverables as captured in our IDP, I modestly believe that Nama Khoi has gone way beyond mere compliance; we are on the trajectory of performance. I trust that a candid appraisal of our achievements as reflected in this Annual Report will bring the reader to the unequivocal conclusion that this municipality has, in 2011/2012, truly endeavored to serve its people.

I gratefully acknowledge the crucial roles played by my fellow Councilors, Administrative Management and all staff, for their commitment during 2011/2012. My sincere appreciation and gratitude also goes to all those responsible for compiling and publishing this Annual Report.

(Signed by :) _____

Mayor
W T Cloete

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Chapter 1

COMPONENT B: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1.1. MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

MUNICIPAL MANAGER'S OVERVIEW

This Annual Report captures Nama Khoi Municipality's strategic focus, provides an overview on its performance and sets out Council's financial position for the 2011/2012 financial year.

Managing and running a Municipality of Nama Khoi size is a formidable undertaking, requiring a budget of millions of rands and involving members of staff and many service providers. Through their combined efforts, they have to ensure that all residents have adequate clean water and sanitation, that they have electricity to light their homes and fuel their industries, that the solid waste generated by the town is safely disposed of, that the roads are maintained and adequate public transport is provided, that storm water is safely channeled, that all citizens have access to adequate housing, that emergencies can be dealt with rapidly and effectively, and the health of all its citizens is protected and improved.

Nama Khoi Municipality's main planning instrument to guide its management and development is a five-year plan, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP). This plan is based on strategic focus areas and targets for the financial years 2011/12 to 2017.

The Council will use the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) and the critical components of the balanced scorecard methodology to measure and report on its actual performance against output targets, due to the fact that our Performance Management Unit was only established on the 01 March 2012.

Our Integrated Development Plan (IDP) attempts to approach the challenges of development and long-term sustainability from a holistic perspective, and there are many Council strategies and initiatives, large and small, that show great promise or are delivering significant results. Long-term success in developing our townships and ensuring the sustainability of any new initiatives demands good governance and transparency at all levels of municipal management and administration.

We will challenge ourselves as administration to ensure that we fulfill our Developmental Local Government goals and challenges. We achieve this by working closely with the political office bearers by implementing our Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan with strong focus on performing our duties without any fear or prejudice.

The time has come for all employees of Nama Khoi Municipality to put shoulder to the wheel and deliver a high standard of service to our community.

As Municipal Manager I am proud to say that we have done a lot, but together we can do more.

NA BAARTMAN

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Chapter 1

1.2. MUNICIPAL FUNCTIONS, POPULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL OVERVIEW

This report addresses the performance of the Nama Khoi Municipality in respect of its core legislative obligations. Local Government must create the participatory framework that defines and enhances the relationship between elected leaders and their communities.

The 2011/12 Annual Report reflects on the performance of the Municipality for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012. The Annual Report is prepared in terms of Section 121 (1) of the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA).

The Nama Khoi Local Municipal area showcases world-renowned tourist attractions such as the springtime flowers, while also serving as a window into the ancient culture of the Khoi-San.

Nama Khoi Municipality committed itself to the vision and mission of:

VISION

Establish the most successful and responsible municipality by delivering an outstanding customer orientated services to the benefit of the larger community

MISSION

*To use the limited resources of the Municipality optimal, effective and responsible to:
Deliver an outstanding service to the community.
Stimulate economic development in the areas with the focus on previously disadvantage areas.*

1.3 DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION



The Nama Khoi Municipal Area is situated in the North Western side of the Northern Cape Province of South Africa. It forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality with the town of Springbok as the administrative centre. The municipality includes the communities of Springbok, Steinkopf, Okiep, Rooiwinkel, Concordia, Komaggas, Buffelsrivier, Nababeep, Bulletrap, Vioolsdrift, Goodhouse, Kleinzee and Carolusberg.

Chapter 1

Nama Khoi Municipality forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality. It's the biggest municipality in comparison to the other five municipality that also form part of the Namakwa District Municipality.

An independent survey, done by powerdex during 2009, rated Nama Khoi as the best municipality in the country. According to this research, 94% of the inhabitants have access to basic services.

1.4 MAIN RESOURCES/ATTRACTIONS

The region known as the land of the Nama people, the domain of the indigenous Khoi-San "Salt of the earth" is a phrase many use when referring to the inhabitants of this geographic space. Rich history and culture are nestled against a backdrop of storytelling, "langarm" dance, potjiekos and braaivleis. It is a wonderful playground where nature shows its greatness and magic, especially during spring, when this arid region turns into a kaleidoscope of brilliant colours.

The mighty Orange River provides not only solace to the soul of the avid nature-lover and watersports such as river rafting for the more adventurous. Tourism has become an economic pillar, relieving hardships and serving as a reminder of the rich cultural heritage buried in the plains of Namakwa. The natural beauty of this region is unsurpassed. Although the area is known for its springtime flowers, there is much more on offer throughout the year.

Besides historic attractions like the Blue Mine (second oldest commercial mine in South Africa) there is also the Van der Stel Mine Shaft (national monument) located in Carolusberg. The Goegap Nature Reserve hosts about 600 indigenous flower species, 45 mammal species (including springbok, gemsbok and Hartmann's mountain zebra), 94 bird species and several species of reptile and amphibian.

The reserve also includes the unique Hester Malan wild-flower garden, which showcases many Namakwa succulents and rock garden.

Other attractions includes:

- Klara – steam engine at Nababeep Museum.
- Orbicule Hill – national monument in Concordia.
- Namakwa festival – annual musical and cultural event held during December.
- Anglican Church in Springbok (probably the oldest building in town).
- Rondawels (Nama-matjieshuise) near Steinkopf.
- Well-known Nama-dance.

Springbok is the most densely populated area, close to the N7 and also functions as the sub-regional centre for administrative, commercial and higher order social facilities. The rural settlements in the municipal area are largely mono-functional rural settlement areas with a poor economic base and depend primarily on the surrounding agricultural resource base to drive the limited economy.

Mining used to form the backbone of the economy with tourism being seen as the new frontier for economic development.

The needs of residents are served by:

- Fourteen clinics and two hospitals.
- Road and air links with the major industrial and urban centres.

Chapter 1

- Established businesses in the Nama Khoi Municipality's area of jurisdiction.
- Established congregations of most of the larger church denominations.
- Twenty-three schools to meet the needs of the community with regard to primary and secondary education.
- Namaqualand Campus at Okiep.
- Social and recreational clubs.

1.5 POPULATION & HOUSEHOLD SIZE

Population size provides an indication of the volume of demand for government services in a particular geographical space. It also serves as a planning measure to assist budget planners in matching the available resources to relative demand for services.

Nama Khoi Local Municipality covers a geographical area of 14,921 km², which is approximately 12% of Namakwa's total. The Municipality has a population density of 3.9 people per km² and a household density of 1.1 household per km². The most significant portion of Namakwa's population (43%) resides in this Municipality.

TABLE 1: POPULATION AND HOUSEHOLD TOTALS

2010	Population total	Households Total	Area (km ²)	Population Density
NKLM	45 191	13 193	14,921	3.9
NDM	110 276	33 856	126,880	1.1
NC	1 145 861	301 405	373,186	3.0

The average population growth rates between 2001 and 2011 were 1.4% for the Northern Cape Province, 0.7% for the Namakwa DM, and 0.5% for the Nama Khoi LM.

Table 2 below indicates the population distribution of the main-places in Nama Khoi LM.

TABLE 2: POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (NAMA KHOI LM)

2001	PERCENTAGE OF NMLM POPULATION	AREA (KM ²)
Buffelsrivier	2%	0.6
Bulletrap	1%	0.9
Carolusberg	2%	1.0

Chapter 1

Concordia	9%	2.4
Kleinsee	6%	2.0
Komaggas	7%	1.9
Nababeep	13%	6.3
Okiep	12%	4.5
Springbok	23%	16.1
Steinkopf	16%	3.2
Violsdrift	1%	0.9

Table 3 indicates the age profile of citizens living in the Northern Cape Province, the Namakwa DM and the Nama Khoi LM.

TABLE 3: AGE DISTRIBUTION

2010	NC	NDM	NKLM
0-14	345 373	29 881	11 698
15-64	735 718	76 598	31 477
65+	64 770	9 363	3 867

Chapter 1

Population Details

Age	Year 2009			Year 2010			Year 2011		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Age: 0 - 4	1 948	1 771	3 719	1 958	1 780	3 738	1 968	1 789	3 757
Age: 5 - 9	1 946	1 812	3 758	1 956	1 821	3 777	1 966	1 830	3 795
Age: 10 - 14	4 412	4 095	8 507	4 434	4 116	8 550	4 456	4 137	8 593
Age: 20 - 29	3 518	3 473	6 991	3 536	3 490	7 026	3 554	3 508	7 062
Age: 30 - 39	3 222	3 267	6 489	3 238	3 283	6 521	3 254	3 299	6 553
Age: 40 - 49	2 994	3 336	6 330	3 009	3 353	6 362	3 024	3 370	6 394
Age: 50 - 59	2 404	2 674	5 078	2 416	2 687	5 103	2 428	2 701	5 129
Age: 60 - 69	1 545	1 783	3 328	1 553	1 792	3 345	1 561	1 801	3 362
Age: 70+	994	1 379	2 373	999	1 386	2 385	1 004	1 393	2 397
TOTAL	22 983	23 590	46 573	23 099	23 708	46 807	23 215	23 828	47 042

Source: Census 2011 Municipal Report Northern Cape
Population Growth Rate of Nama Khoi Area: 0.5%: Period 2001 - 2011

1.6 SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

TABLE 4: SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	
2011	
N/Cape	27.4%
NDM	20.1%
NKLM	22.9%

Stats SA 2011

No Schooling	
2011	
N/Cape	76 861
NDM	4 794
NKLM	666

Chapter 1

*The employment profile is an important indicator of human development, but also of the level of disposable income and subsequently the expenditure capacity of the residing population. The employment rate refers to those economically active people who are unemployed and looking for work as well as persons who are unemployed and not looking for work but would accept work if it was offered to them. The Nama Khoi LM is largely populated by potentially economically active and young people. This implies that there is a lot of human capital available for any kind of work, but also that there is space for training and developing young and economically active people in highly qualified occupations in the relevant fields needed. This could increase the employment level in the area.

*The majority of the adult population in Nama Khoi has some education, but did not obtain their Matric. This means that the majority of the adult population has a low skilled level and would either need job employment in low-skilled sectors, or better education opportunities in order to improve the skills level of the area, and therefore their income levels.

*Approximately 6% of the Nama Khoi population was infected with HIV/AIDS in 2010, with an increase of 62.8% from 2001. In 2008 the HIV/AIDS prevalence rate for the N/Cape was 16,2% and for the Namakwa Region 2,2%, 2009 it was 17,2% for the N/Cape and 0,0% for the Namakwa Region and in 2010 it was 18,4% for the N/Cape and 11,8% for the Namakwa Region. It is important to note that this number might be much higher since there is a stigma associated with the virus and therefore few people get tested or even go to the clinics to receive the necessary treatment. Proactive interventions are needed in order to prevent further HIV/AIDS infections, and remedial actions to account for the effect on the economically active population and the young (orphaned) and the elderly (require support in caring for the young).

* Table 5 below indicates the types of grants that are use/access in the Northern Cape Province, the Namakwa DM and the Nama Khoi LM.

TABLE 5 : GRANTS

2011
Old age pension
Disability grant
Child support grant
Care dependency grant
Foster care grant
Grant in aid
Social relief
Multiple social grants

The dependency ratios for the N/Cape 55.7%, NDM 51.2% and for the NKLM 49.4%.

Chapter 1

This results in a social dependency on the government which in return places strain on the government budget for other services. One of the major factors for people becoming more dependent on government grants, is mostly because of the closing of mines in the area.

TABLE 6: OVERVIEW OF NEIGHBOURHOODS (DWELLING TYPE)

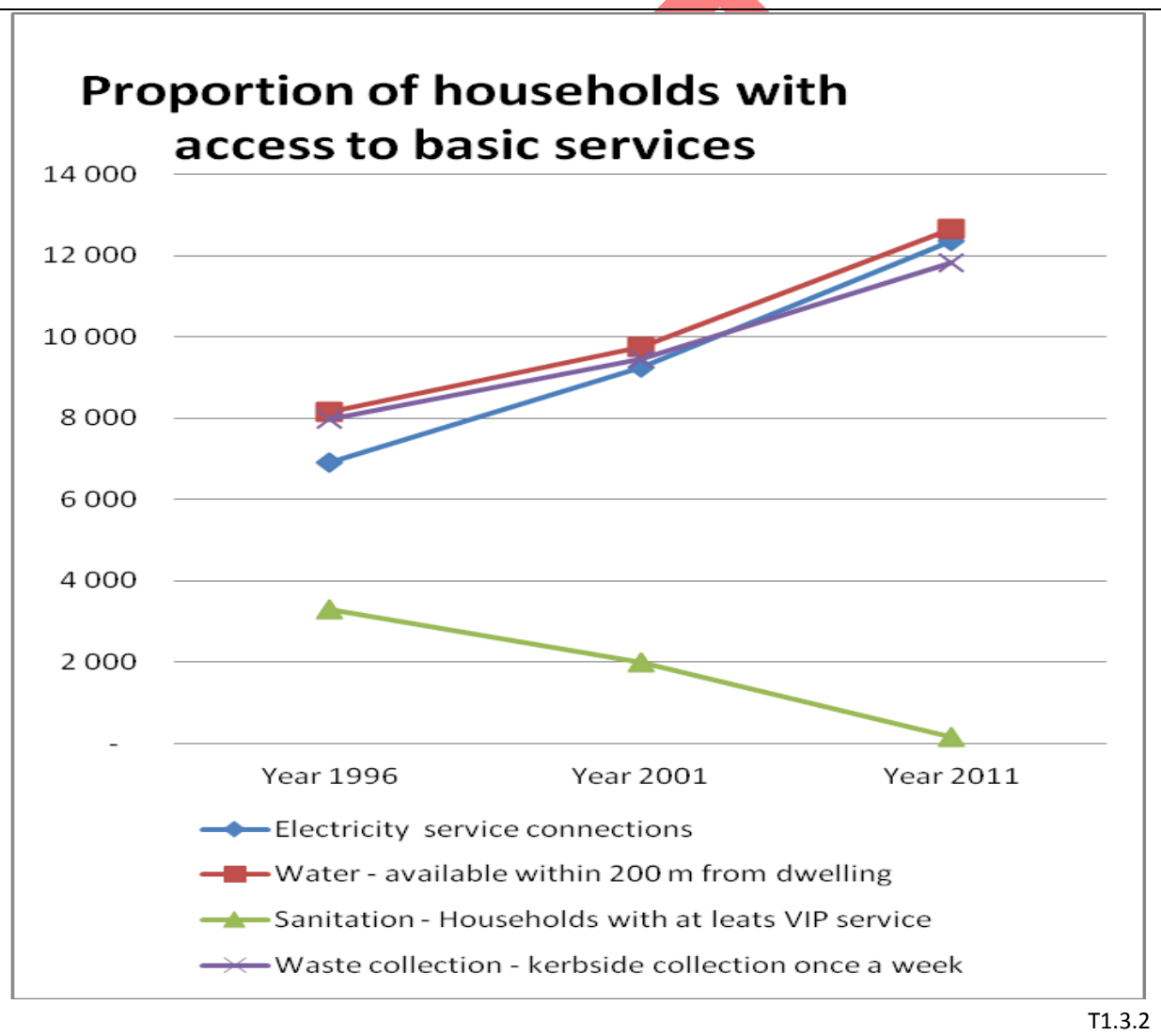
Table 6 indicates the types of dwellings households reside in the Nama Khoi LM

2011 TYPE OF DWELLING	%
House or brick structure on a separate stand or yard	80,2
Traditional dwelling/hut/structure made of traditional material	5.5
Flat in a block of flats	4.3
Town/cluster/semi-detached house simplex	0.5
House/flat/room in backyard	1.8
Informal dwelling/shack in backyard	3.5
Informal dwelling/shack NOT in backyard	1.8
Room/flat not in backyard but on a shared property	2,5

Chapter 1

1.3. SERVICE DELIVERY OVERVIEW

Proportion of Households with minimum level of Basic services			
	Year 1996	Year 2001	Year 2011
Electricity service connections	6 925	9 262	12 362
Water - available within 200 m from dwelling	8 165	9 738	12 648
Sanitation - Households with at least VIP service	3 285	1 990	156
Waste collection - kerbside collection once a week	7 972	9 453	11 837



Chapter 1

1.4. FINANCIAL HEALTH OVERVIEW

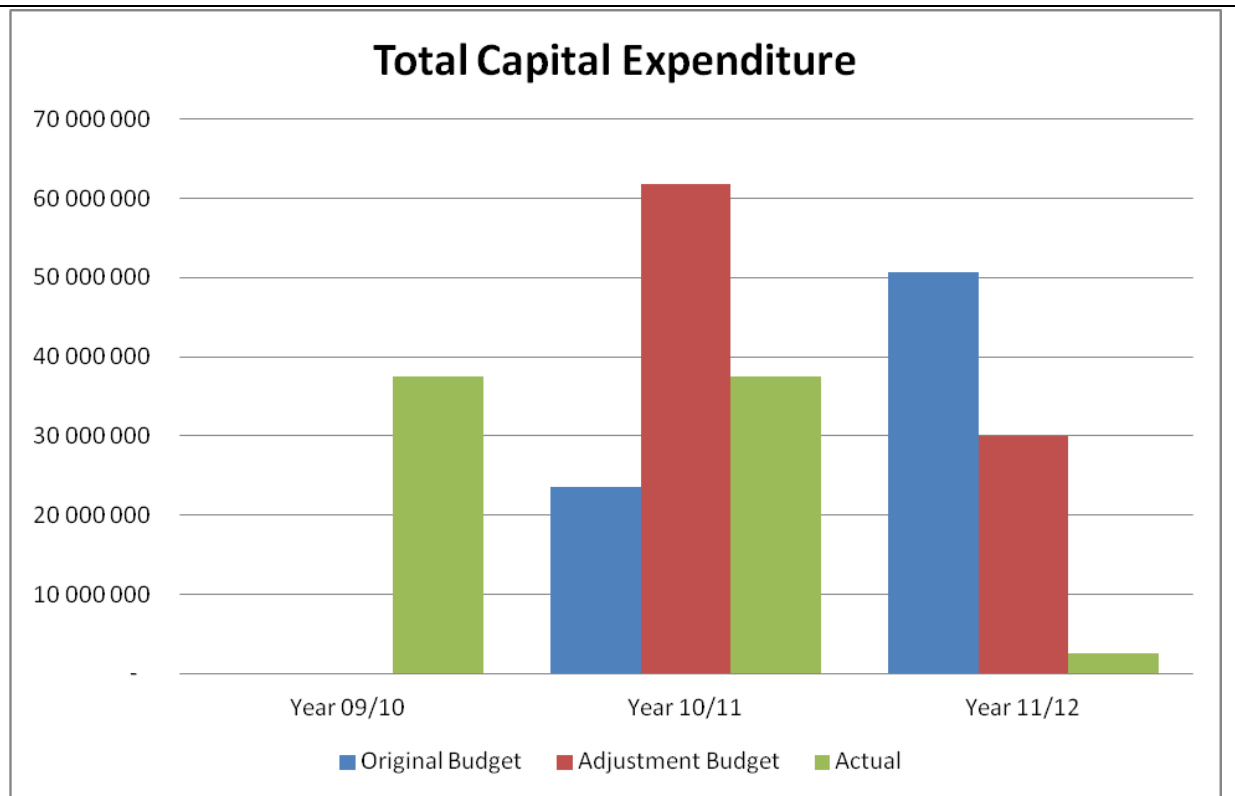
Financial Overview - Year 2011/12			
			R' 000
Details	Original budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual
Income	22 698 000		
Grants	32 358 000	33 531 226	27 354 378
Taxes, Levies and tariffs	22 326 226	20 693 477	22 060 825
Other	82 363 519	90 743 650	69 363 526
Sub Total	159 745 745	144 968 353	118 778 729
Less Expenditure	150 535 173	158 779 283	116 048 942
Net Total*	9 210 572	-13 810 930	2 729 787
* Note: surplus/(defecit)			T1.4.2

Operating Ratios	
Detail	%
Employee Cost	35
Repairs & Maintenance	1
Finance Charges & Depreciation	2

T1.4.3

Total Capital Expenditure: Year 2009/10 to Year 2011/12			
			R'000
Detail	Year 09/10	Year 10/11	Year 11/12
Original Budget		23 629 000	50 598 000
Adjustment Budget		61 807 000	29 954 000
Actual	37 452 000	37 452 034	2 592 835
		T1.4.4	

Chapter 1



T1.4.5

Chapter 1

1.5. ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OVERVIEW

1.6. AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT

AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT YEAR 1

For the Financial year 2010/2011 the Municipality received a disclaimer from the Auditor General.

Find Attached: Appendix B (AUD)

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Chapter 1

1.7. STATUTORY ANNUAL REPORT PROCESS

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW-LEGISLATIVE IMPERATIVES

The Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) requires that a municipality prepares an Annual Report for each financial year. The Annual Report is a measure of ensuring that there is regular, impartial feedback to stakeholders and that accountability and thereby transparency is strengthened.

Section 46(1) of the Municipal Systems Act (MSA) requires municipalities to prepare a performance report for each financial year, setting out performance of the municipality and its external service providers, providing a comparison between targets and performance in the previous financial year and improved measures taken. The annual performance report must form part of the annual report.

The legislative provisions of the MFMA regarding annual reporting are set out in the following table:

SECTION	REQUIREMENT	LEGISLATIVE PROVISION
121(3)(a)	Annual Report with consolidated financial statements	Annual financial statements of the municipality, and, in addition, if section 122(2) applies, consolidated annual financial statements, as submitted to the Auditor-General for audit in terms of section 126(1)
121(3)(b)	Auditor-General's audit report	Auditor-General's audit report in terms of section 126(3) on those financial statements
121(3)(c)	Annual performance report	Annual performance report of the municipality prepared by the municipality in terms of section 46 of the Municipal Systems Act
121(3)(d)	Auditor-General's performance audit report	Auditor-General's audit report in terms of section 45(b) of the Municipal Systems Act
121(3)(e)	Accounting Officer's assessment on arrears	Assessment by the municipality's accounting officer of any arrears on municipal taxes and service charges

Chapter 1

121(3)(f)	Accounting Officer's assessment of performance on each vote of the budget	Assessment by the municipality's accounting officer of the municipality's performance against the measurable performance objectives referred to in section 17(3)(b) for each vote in the municipality's approved budget for the relevant financial year
121(3)(g)	Audit corrective action	Particulars of any corrective action taken or to be taken in response to issues raised in the audit reports referred to in paragraphs (b) and (d)
121(3)(h)	Explanations to clarify financial statements	Explanations that may be necessary to clarify issues in connection with the financial statements
121(3)(i)	Other information	Information as determined by the municipality
121(3)(j)	Audit Committee recommendations	Recommendations of the municipality's Audit Committee
121(3)(k)	Other prescribed information	Other information as may be prescribed

MFMA requirements for the Annual Report

The 2011/12 Annual Report reflects on the performance of the Nama Khoi Municipality for the period 1 July 2011 to 30 June 2012.

The Nama Khoi Municipal Council has implemented a five-year plan, the Integrated Development Plan (IDP), determining how it will spend its budget from 2011/12 until 2016/17. This principal strategic planning instrument is agreed upon between local government and the residents of Nama Khoi.

Chapter 1

It informs the Council's contribution to joint undertakings with Provincial and National Government. The basis of the five-year plan is infrastructure-led economic growth – using services and investments to make Nama Khoi Municipality more attractive to investors and skilled workers.

This will create more opportunities for all citizens, including the poor and unemployed. The overall five-year plan is reviewed annually as new challenges and opportunities arise.

In order to measure and report on actual performance against its targets, the Council uses the Service Delivery and Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) and the critical components of the balanced scorecard methodology to cascade strategy down into the lower levels of the organisation.

The Council has also aligned itself with national financial objectives by incorporating the national performance indicators into the corporate scorecard, which is monitored regularly.

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Chapter 2

CHAPTER 2 – GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO GOVERNANCE

COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Function

MAYOR

William Thomas Cloete (DA)



SPEAKER

Josua Charles Losper (Cope)



CHIEF WHIPS

Lorenzo Faber (ANC)

SJC van Wyk (Cope)

WS Jordaan (DA)

MAYORAL COMMITTEE/ EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

William Thomas Cloete

Lorenzo Faber

Kathy Ventura

Josua Charles Losper (Ex.)

T2.1.1

Chapter 2

COUNCILLORS

INTRODUCTION

Municipalities face enormous challenges to deliver services to its citizens. Municipalities are required to fight poverty, strengthen local businesses, promote local democracy, improve infrastructure and utilities – water, sanitation, electricity, health services, environmental protection and transport. Depending on the different social and economic challenges municipality's faces, it is necessary for each municipality to focus and improve on the responsibilities that they are able to deliver.

Good Governance is to achieve the goals of human development governed by human rights principles, i.e. equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusiveness, accountability and the rule of law.

The challenge thus for the Nama Khoi Municipality is therefore to improve on its mandate to build a strong organisation capable of delivering on the principles as set out in Section 53 of the constitution which states:

"...a municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community, and participate in national and provincial development programmes."

COMPONENT A: POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

2.1 POLITICAL GOVERNANCE

The Constitution S151 (3) states that the council of a municipality has the right to govern on its own initiative, the local government affairs of the local community.

The challenge thus for the Nama Khoi Municipality is therefore to improve on its mandate to build a strong organization, capable of delivering on the principles as set out in Section 53 of the constitution which states:

"...a municipality must structure and manage its administration and budgeting and planning processes to give priority to the basic needs of the community, and to promote the social and economic development of the community, and participate in national and provincial development programmes."

2.2 GOOD GOVERNANCE AND PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

During this period, the municipality faces a lot of challenges:

- The successful implementation of the *Batho Pele* principles on all levels of the organization such as performance management; client satisfaction surveys and service delivery improvement programmes.
- Effective functionality of ward committees.
- Broader public participation of policies and plans.
- Utilization of the complaints management system.

Chapter 2

2.4 COUNCIL

MFMA S52 (a) states: The Mayor must provide general political guidance over the fiscal and financial affairs of the municipality

The council performs both legislative and executive functions. The focus is on legislative, oversight and participatory roles, which have delegated its executive function to the Mayor and Mayoral Committee. Apart from their functions as decision makers, councillors are also actively involved in community work and the various social programmes in the municipal area.

COMPONENT B: COUNCILLORS; COMMITTEE ALLOCATION AND COUNCIL ATTENDANCE

TABLE: Information of councillors for the period 2011/12

Councillors, Committees Allocated and Council Attendance					
Council Members	Full/ Part Time	Capacity	Party Represented	% Council Meeting Attendance	Apologies For non- attendance
W T Cloete	F	Mayor / PR	DA	100	*
J C Losper	F	Speaker/PR	Cope	100	*
K R Groenewald	P	Ward 1	DA	100	*
E F Maritz	P	Ward 2	ANC	82%	3
F X Cupido	P	Ward 3	ANC	76	4
V van Dyk	P	Ward 4	DA	100	*
S Kleinbooi	P	Ward 5	ANC	94	0
G Cloete	P	Ward 6	ANC	94	0
S D Hoskin	P	Ward 7	ANC	82	2
W J Goedeman	P	Ward 8	DA	100	*
G Y Pieters	P	Ward 9	ANC	88	2
L F Faber	P	PR	ANC	94	0
A L Magerman	P	PR	ANC	94	0
S J C van Wyk	P	PR	Cope	100	*
K S Ventura	P	PR	Cope	94	1

Chapter 2

W S Jordaan	P	PR	DA	56	*
G J Coetzee	P	PR	DA	100	*

TABLE: Council Meetings

COUNCIL MEETINGS			
Description	No. of meetings	Meeting dates	% Attendance
General meetings	5	26/08/2011	100%
		15/11/2011	94%
		13/12/2011	100%
		20/03/2012	53%
		28/06/2012	88%
Special Meetings	7	29/09/2011	100%
		17/10/2011	100%
		25/01/2012	100%
		05/03/2012	100%
		02/04/2012	94%
		10/05/2012	88%
		31/05/2012	82%

Section 80 committees are permanent committees that specialize in specific functional areas of the Municipality. They advise the executive committee on policy matters and make recommendations to council. Section 79, which are temporary committee members, are set up to investigate a particular issue and do not have any decision making powers, but can make recommendations to council.

The portfolio committee meetings for the 2011/12 term as follows:

TABLE: Committee Meetings

COMMITTEE MEETINGS		
Committee	Dates of Meetings	Number of reports submitted to Council
Infrastructure	16/08/2011	5
	19/10/2011	
	30/11/2011	

Chapter 2

	06/03/2012 15/05/2012	
<i>Social</i>	18/10/2011 05/03/2012 18/05/2012	3
<i>Economic Institutional</i>	16/09/2011 20/10/2011 24/01/2012 23/02/2012 28/05/2012	5
<i>Executive</i>	11/07/2011 17/04/2012	2

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Chapter 2

2.2 ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

INTRODUCTION TO ADMINISTRATIVE GOVERNANCE

MFMA s60 (b): The Municipal Manager of a municipality is the accounting officer of the municipality for the purposes of this Act and must provide guidance on compliance with this Act to political structures; political office bearers, and officials of the municipality and any entity under the sole or shared control of the municipality.

T2.2.1

TOP ADMINISTRATIVE STRUCTURE

Function

TIER 1

MUNICIPAL MANAGER

Aubrey Nevie Baartman



TIERS 2 AND 3

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Nozuko Mdaka



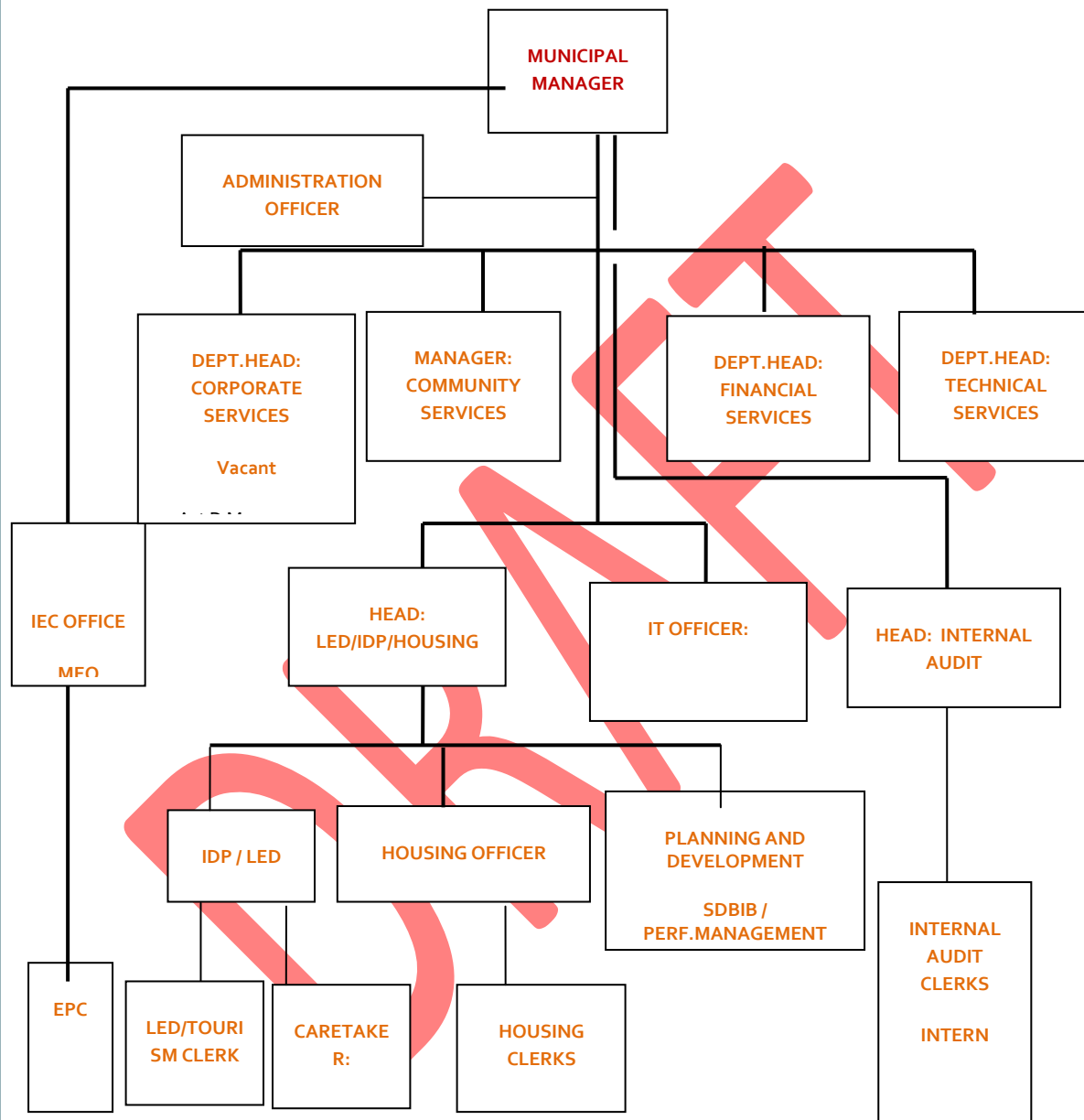
HEAD: CORPORATE SERVICES

James Petrus Mapanka



Chapter 2

2.6 ADMINISTRATION STRUCTURE FOR THE PERIOD 2011/2012



Chapter 2

COMPONENT B: INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

2.3 INTERGOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS

Nama Khoi Municipality forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality. It is also the biggest in comparison to the other five municipalities that also forms part of the Namakwa District Municipality.

During the financial period for 2010/11, Nama Khoi Municipality worked closely with Namakwa District Municipality and the other five local municipalities in the region where an integrated approach were followed.

Partnerships were formed mainly in terms of:

- Special programs and events.
- Training programmes
- Educational and other developmental programmes.
- Where special assistance was needed.

COMPONENT C: PUBLIC ACCOUNTABILITY AND PARTICIPATION

The MSA, S15(b) requires a municipality to establish and organize its administration to facilitate and a culture of accountability amongst its staff. In terms of S16, a municipality must develop a system of municipal governance that compliments formal representative governance with a system of participatory governance. In terms of S18 (i) (d) of the MSA, a municipality is required to supply its community with information concerning municipal governance, management and development.

During the financial period, the following actions were taken in terms of public accountability and participation:

- Public Meetings
- Radio broadcasting through local radio stations
- Other local media – through newspapers and newsletters.

2.9 IDP PARTICIPATION

IDP PARTICIPATION	YES/NO
<i>Does the municipality have impact, outcome, input, output indicators?</i>	Y
<i>Does the IDP have priorities, objectives, KPI's, development strategies</i>	Y
<i>Does the IDP have multi-year targets?</i>	Y

Chapter 2

<i>Does the above align and can it calculate into a score?</i>	Y
<i>Does the budget align directly to the KPI's in the strategic plan?</i>	Y
<i>Do the KPI's align to the S57 managers?</i>	Y
<i>Do the IDP KPIs lead to functional area KPI's as per the SDBIP?</i>	Y
<i>Do the IDP KPIs align with the provincial KPI's on the 12 outcomes?</i>	Y
<i>Were the indicators communicated to the community?</i>	Y
<i>Were the four quarter aligned reports submitted within stipulated time frames?</i>	Y

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Chapter 2

COMPONENT D: CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

OVERVIEW OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Services is responsible for the effective and sustainable maintenance of the following divisions Administration, Human Resources and Land Use. We are also responsible for the maintenance of legal services within the jurisdiction of Nama Khoi.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE VARIOUS DIVISIONS WITHIN CORPORATE SERVICES

○ ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administration Division is responsible for the effective and sustainable administration system of the municipality in terms of the Archives Act Nr 43 of 1996. It's also responsible for the Cleaning services and the Secretariat of the Council.

○ HUMAN RESOURCES DIVISION

The Human Resources Division is responsible for the effective and sustainable Labour Relations, Personnel Administration, Staff Development and Employee Wellness of both the Employer and Employees.

○ LAND USE DIVISION

The Land Use Division is responsible for the efficient and sustainable spatial development within the jurisdiction of Nama Khoi and the maintenance of Municipal Property.

2.6 RISK MANAGEMENT

2.11 RISK MANAGEMENT/ANTI-CORRUPTION HAND FRAUD

INTRODUCTION

Nama Khoi Municipality has been receiving disclaimers of opinion from Auditor General. One of the greatest challenges in terms of governance matters remains the implementation of risk management practices.

As Northern Cape Provincial Treasury (NCPT), over and above our oversight and monitoring role, we are committed to providing hands on support to the Municipality in areas of risk management. This is done in accordance with the Public Sector Risk Management Framework, Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA) as well as best practices.

In terms of the risk assessment, our role has been more on facilitating and providing guidance regarding risk identification, evaluation and identifying mitigating controls already in place. To a certain extent we also ensured that the exercise is also an information sharing session.

Chapter 2

In view of the aforementioned paragraph, implementation of risk management and embedment thereof into Municipal daily activities remains the responsibility of Management. As per the risk profile, there are risks that will need action plans to further reduce the likelihood of such risks to occur as well as to develop contingency plans where applicable to demonstrate the Municipality's readiness to deal with the impact in the event risks manifest.

With an on- going support and monitoring, the following benefits are anticipated to be reaped out of implementation of risk management:

- An increased likelihood of achieving the aims, objectives and priorities;
- Prioritizing the allocation of resources;
- Giving an early warning of potential problems;
- Economic, effective and efficient use of resources
- Fraud prevention

SCOPE

The risk assessment is applicable for the 2010/2011 financial year and focus was more on strategic level. Senior Managers were however afforded an opportunity to invite the next level of managers within their Departments as well as Supervisors to ensure wide coverage of risks to which the Municipality is exposed.

The following Departments participated in the sessions that took place from the 01 November to 05 November 2010:

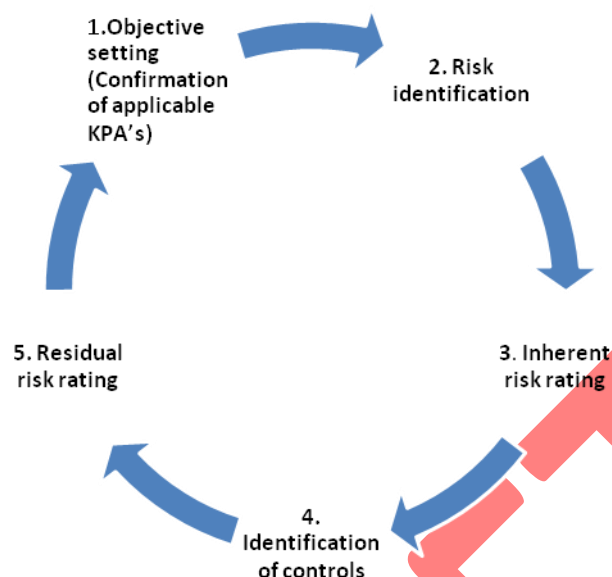
- Office of the Municipal Manager
- Corporate Services
- Community Services
- Financial Management
- Technical and Infrastructure Services

METHODOLOGY

The risk assessment was conducted in the form of workshops. Based on the documents provided, the facilitators did some ground work and preliminary list of risks compiled which was part of the brainstorming sessions. Participants, as business process owners provided their inputs and additional information that was finally used to develop risk registers.

The following depicts the process followed:

Chapter 2



The risk rating guide below was used as for purposes of rating risks:

COMPONENT D: RISK RATING GUIDE

Likelihood rating guide		
Score	Likelihood	Occurrence
5	COMMON	THE RISK IS ALREADY OCCURRING OR IS LIKELY TO OCCUR MORE THAN ONCE IN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS
4	LIKELY	THE RISK IS LIKELY TO OCCUR AT LEAST ONCE WITHIN THE NEXT 12 MONTHS
3	MODERATE	THE RISK IS LIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE NEXT 2-3 YEARS
2	UNLIKELY	THE RISK IS UNLIKELY TO OCCUR IN THE NEXT 3 YEARS
1	RARE	THE RISK IS UNLIKELY TO OCCUR EVEN IN THE LONG TERM

Impact rating guide		
Score	Impact	Consequences
5	CRITICAL/ CATASTROPHIC	THE RISK WILL HAVE A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES
4	MAJOR	THE RISK WILL HAVE A HIGH IMPACT ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES
3	MODERATE	THE RISK WILL HAVE A MODERATE IMPACT ON THE

Chapter 2

		ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES
2	MINOR	THE RISK WILL HAVE A LOW IMPACT ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES
1	INSIGNIFICANT	THE RISK WILL HAVE A NEGLIGIBLE IMPACT ON THE ACHIEVEMENT OF OBJECTIVES

2.8 SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT

OVERVIEW

The Local Government: Municipal Finance Management Act, No 56 of 2003, (the 'MFMA') requires the municipality to have and implement a Supply Chain Management Policy which gives effect to the provisions of Part 1 of Chapter 11 of the Act that deals with 'Supply Chain Management'.

On the 30th May 2005 the Municipal Supply Chain Management Regulations were issued. As a Medium Capacity Municipality the Nama Khoi Municipality had to comply with the provisions of the Regulations from 01 January 2006. The SCM Policy, together with the applicable set of delegations was approved by Council on August 22, 2005 at a legally constituted Council meeting.

Although the MFMA prohibits a Councillor from being a member of a bid committee or any other committee evaluating or approving quotations, bids or tenders, the council has an oversight role to ensure that the accounting officer implements all supply chain management activities in accordance with this policy.

Nama Khoi Municipality has established a Supply Chain Unit in line with the internal Supply Chain Management (SCM) Policy.

The calling for tenders to secure supplies of goods and services is an integral part of SCM, as legislation compels public institutions to procure goods and services through this process. A thorough knowledge of the different phases of the tendering process and the accompanying procedures is therefore necessary to ensure that public officials procure goods and services timeously and according to their requirements. In line with the Municipal Finance Management Act (MFMA), the Accounting Officer has approved the Bid Committees. The Municipality ensures that the tender process is fair, transparent and equitable and cost effective to all parties.

2.9 BY-LAWS

By – laws revised and adopted by council 2010/11. By-laws will be review during the 2012/2013 book-year.

NEWLY DEVELOP BY-LAWS 2010/11

Law enforcement 1(286)

Cemeteries 10(277)

Canine Control (32(299)

Control over animals, poultry and bees.37(304)

Chapter 2

<i>Control over street merchants 50(317)</i>
<i>Control over advertising 61 (325)</i>
<i>Water services 82(349)</i>
<i>Building control 157(424)</i>
<i>Municipal Taxi Rank 163 (430)</i>
<i>Electricity 175(442)</i>
<i>Fire Fighting 209(470)</i>
<i>Refuse Removal 218(485)</i>
<i>Trailer Parks 234(501)</i>
<i>Swimming pools 237(504)</i>
<i>Municipal Communage 239 (506)</i>
<i>Fireworks 246 (513)</i>
<i>Tariffs, Credit control and Debt collection 250 (517)</i>
<i>Antenna Systems 274 (541)</i>

2.10 WEBSITES

Municipal Website : Content and Currency of Material	
Documents published on the Municipality's / Entity's Website	Yes / No
Current annual and adjustments budgets and all budget-related documents	Yes
All current budget-related policies	Yes
The previous annual report (Year 0)	Yes
The annual report (Year 1) published/to be published	Yes
All current performance agreements required in terms of section 57(1)(b) of the Municipal Systems Act (Year 1) and resulting scorecards	Yes
All service delivery agreements (Year 1)	No
All long-term borrowing contracts (Year 1)	No
All supply chain management contracts above a prescribed value (give value) for Year 1	No
An information statement containing a list of assets over a prescribed value that have been disposed of in terms of section 14 (2) or (4) during Year 1	No
Contracts agreed in Year 1 to which subsection (1) of section 33 apply, subject to subsection (3) of that section	No

Chapter 2

Public-private partnership agreements referred to in section 120 made in Year 1	No
All quarterly reports tabled in the council in terms of section 52 (d) during Year 1	Yes

Responsibilities of ICT

- ICT Network Support and Maintenance
- Information security and management
- Improve business processes and service delivery through the use of technology

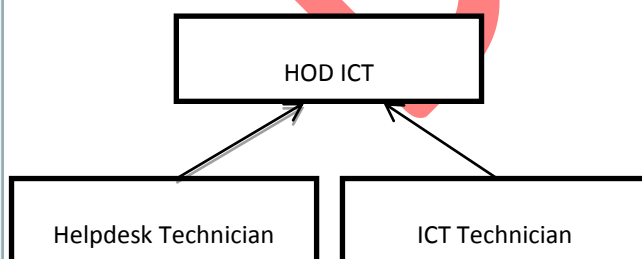
The strategic objectives for ICT

- Maintain a reliable and scalable information technology infrastructure, enabling up to date use of technology to facilitate better service delivery to the municipality and community.
- Improve and enhance access to online information resources in order to comply with legislation
- Maintain a secure information technology environment, insuring the confidentiality, integrity and availability of critical information and systems.
- Develop information technology policies, standards, and practices that efficiently and effectively manage IT assets and meet the technology needs of the municipality.

Achievements for 2011/2012

- Core infrastructure redesign and upgrade
 - Server Hardware refresh
 - Storage provisioning
 - Server Virtualization
 - Directory services
 - Security
- ICT network infrastructure redesign and upgrade
 - Wireless network upgrade
 - Network backbone upgrade to 1Gbps
- Implementation of VOIP telephone system
- Upgrade of website
- Implementation of ICT helpdesk system

Constituting of ICT function



Chapter 2

ICT Operations for 2011/2012

- 1084 logged ICT Helpdesk requests
- 160 Network users supported
- 21 printers supported
- 23 Network connectivity devices supported (Wireless Network included)
- 14 Network Servers maintained

DRAFT

Chapter 3

CHAPTER 3 – SERVICE DELIVERY PERFORMANCE (PERFORMANCE REPORT PART I)

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

This component includes: water; waste water (sanitation); electricity; waste management; and housing services; and a summary of free basic services.

COMPONENT A: BASIC SERVICES

A municipality is the sphere of government closest to the people and elected by citizens to represent them. It is therefore responsible to ensure that services are delivered to the community. It is possible for a municipality to improve and expand the delivery of services by improving its own ability to do so. Better communication between the municipality and the community will help council determine the needs of the community and whether they are being met.

As part of its overall strategy to alleviate poverty in South Africa, the government has put in place a policy for the provision of a free basic level of municipal services.

The Nama Khoi Municipality provided the following service in the municipal area during this financial period as part of its service delivery objectives and performance.

3.1 LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT

INTRODUCTION TO LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

In establishing an appropriate LED framework for the Nama Khoi Local Municipality, it is essential to make reference to relevant policies at a local, district, provincial and national level. By reviewing the relevant policies, one can contextualize the environment in which the LED framework will exist and more importantly, provide guidelines and targets that will direct the LED framework in an appropriate manner. Several economic sectors of the Nama Khoi Local Municipality have been identified as important, with the most profound being agriculture, mining and tourism sectors. These sectors are responsible for the majority of the injections into the local economy, and should be supported and seen as priority.

Available infrastructure: Infrastructure is a major constraint to LED in the Nama Khoi LM. Efforts to improve road, rail, air and ocean transport are essential. This can continue to be achieved through the EPWP, thus ensuring that local benefits of any infrastructural construction work are maximized. These types of initiatives will also increase potential for retail sector, for example through increased One-stop style service stations, particularly along the N7.

Spatial orientation: The large geographic area covered by Nama Khoi LM is an inherent challenge to LED in the area. The effect of this can, however, be limited to a certain extent through the use of modern technology (i.e. improved telecommunications infrastructure and skills are needed) and through improved transport infrastructure and services.

Chapter 3

Environmental constraints: There are a number of Protected Areas in the Nama Khoi LM. These are, however, seen as valuable tourism and environmental assets.

Land availability: Land reform is seen to be failing in the area, as claims take years to be processed and many land claim beneficiaries have failed at attempts at farming, for example. A further constraint with regards to land is the mining sector's monopoly over vast stretches of valuable coastal land. These are issues that require creative, collaborative solutions that ensure that land use patterns reflect the economic and social goals of the Nama Khoi LM.

Supporting Institutions: This is an area which is severe inhibitor of economic development in the Nama Khoi LM, which lacks tertiary education and research and development institutions. Those who can afford to, leave the area for other provinces with better educational facilities, many of whom do not return.

LED General Priorities

General priorities 2010/11	Challenges	Actions to address
SMME/Tourism	No budget	Budget
No LED strategy	Provincial Department funding. Consultants appointed are Urban Econ.	Consultation meetings was held in various communities for inputs
Vacant Positions	No LED operational budget	Budget for LED

Economic activity by sector:

Sector	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Agric, forestry and fishing	16.6	16.6
Mining and quarrying	8.2	8.2
Manufacturing	3.8	3.8
Wholesale and retail trade	16.1	16.1
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	9.2	9.2
Gov. Community and social services	15.5	15.5
Infrastructure Services	4.6	4.6
Total	74	74

Chapter 3

Economic employment by sector:

Sector	2009 / 2010	2010 / 2011	2011 / 2012
Agric, forestry and fishing	1 487	1 309	1 240
Mining and quarrying	3 130	3 819	4 019
Manufacturing	407	387	377
Wholesale and retail trade	3 260	3 226	3 310
Infrastructure	1 180	1 084	1 089
Finance, insurance, real estate & business services	1 594	1 586	1 629
Gov., Community, social & personal services	3 483	3 234	3 111
Total	14 541	14 645	14 775

COMMENT ON LOCAL OPPORTUNITIES:

1. All SCM and tendering processes are focusing on local job opportunities and job creation
2. All project awarded form SCM and tendering processes will be labour intensive to create as must jobs as possible.
3. Procurement will also focus on local business to procure goods and services local
4. Tourism are driven at a district level but there is a greater need to do tourism local in all towns, local tourism forums needs to be establish to take ownership of tourism in their towns.
5. Seeing that mining are declining in our municipal boundaries tourism are one of new drivers for local economic development.
6. This sector is opening and many jobs can be created in this industry.
7. Street trading with all our well thoughted policies and regulations are being a huge headact for municipalities.
8. This sector is big and getting out of control not only in our streets but also in our towns was community members are exploded into selling or renting their houses.

Job creation through EPWP* projects

Total Jobs created / Top 3 initiatives	Jobs created	Jobs lost/displaced by other initiatives	Net total jobs created in year	Method of validating jobs created/lost
	No.	No.	No.	
Total (all initiatives)				
Year 2009/10	194		194	Temporarily work
Year 2010/11	275		275	Temporarily work

Chapter 3

Year 2011/12				
Initiative A (Year 09/10)	194		194	
Initiative B (Year 10/11)	275		275	
Initiative C (Year 11/12)				
				T3.11.5

JOB CREATION THROUGH EPWP* PROJECTS

Details	EPWP Projects	Jobs created through EPWP projects
	No.	No.
Year 09/10	6	258
Year 10/11	5	250
Year 11/12	6	220
* - Extended Public Works Programme		T3.11.6

Chapter 3

Local Economic Development Policy Objectives Taken From IDP

Service Objectives		Year 2010/11		Year 2011/12			Year 2012/13	Year 2013/14
		Target	Actual	Target		Actual	Target	
Service Indicators	Outline Service Targets	*Previous Year		*Previous Year	*Current Year		*Current Year	*Current Year
(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(v)	(vi)	(vii)	(viii)	(ix)
Service Objective xxx								
Training of people in essential skills: x, y, z	Number of people trained (including retrained upskilled)	x people trained	x people trained	x people trained	x people trained	x people trained	x people trained	x people trained
Review LED Plan	1 Review	1 Revised LED Strategy	1 Revised LED Strategy					
Draft LED Strategy	1 Draft Strategy			1 Draft Strategy	1 Draft Strategy	1 Adopted Draft Strategy		
Final LED Strategy							1 Approved LED Strategy	1 Approved LED Strategy

Chapter 3

COMMENT ON LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE OVERALL:

The Municipality have preferential procurement policies favouring black economic empowerment (BEE) and promoting developing local enterprise Local purchasing off materials for projects to boost the local economy. According to a Council resolution all infrastructure development as well as the housing projects should as far as possible be labour intensive.

- Local suppliers and small contractors are used
- Preference is given to the unemployed especially women, youth and the disabled.

An economic development plan was adopt by Council, Policy needs to be reviewed due to change in the National policy that focuses on SMME Development. Funding and implementation are the biggest obstacle in enrolling projects.

CONTENT OF AN IDP:

An IDP is planning tool that municipalities are using to compile a budget through community participation.

OBJECTIVE:

- A municipality's vision, mission reborn.
- Development priorities, objectives, strategies and Projects
- Spatial Development Framework
- Key performance indicators and performance targets
- Operational plans
- A budget
- A SDBIP vs performance management

OUTCOMES:

- One single document for development
- Measurement tool for development
- Budget for projects to implemented and manage
- Performance base document with KPA and KPI's

3.2. WATER PROVISION

INTRODUCTION TO WATER PROVISION

Municipal Blue Drop Score 2012: 63.47%

Regulatory Impression: Nama Khoi Local Municipality, assisted by Sedibeng Water can be satisfied with a commendable performance. Although the overall municipal performance reflects a slight improvement from 57.96% to 63.5%, the increased number of supply systems presented for evaluation implies that the municipality and Sedibeng Water is in process of developing more system specific drinking water quality management systems for the areas previously all assessed under the Namakwa Water Board supply system. Efforts should persist to effect a positive change in the quality of service provided to residents of Nama Khoi. While the WSA and WSP jointly develop and define system specific water safety plans, monitoring should improve to ensure availability of sufficient data to confidently assess the microbiological and chemical quality of the water available for consumption. The WSA and WSP should also synchronise their supply systems as registered on the Blue Drop System. Compliance of drinking water in systems receiving water from the Henkries treatment facility has been calculated from data submitted by both the WSA and WSP, DWA however requires additional information related to flow of water to ensure that the weighted compliance truly signifies the water available for consumption in the respective water supply systems. Nama Khoi needs to commence monitoring of chemical determinands in all the supply systems, the WSA and WSP should also prioritise the areas plagued by microbiological failures for treatment and in particular, disinfection process optimisation. Data available to the Department infers that water in the Carolusberg, Springbok, Naba-beep, Concordia, Buffelsrivier, Kommagas and Vioolsdrift are of a microbiological quality not compliant with the requirements of the South African national standard for drinking water (SANS 241). Water to Fonteintjie, Bergsig and Matjieskloof also appears to pose a risk of infection, the latter three systems were however again not presented for Blue Drop evaluation.

Chapter 3

Year 2011/12

Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
No.	No.	No.	%
35	25	10	28.57%

3.3 WASTE WATER (SANITATION) PROVISION

INTRODUCTION TO SANITATION PROVISION

Sanitation Service Delivery Levels

*Households

Description	Year 2011/12
	Actual No.
Sanitation/sewerage: (above minimum level)	
Flush toilet (connected to sewerage)	5 785
Flush toilet (with septic tank)	1 865
Chemical toilet	2 370
Pit toilet (ventilated)	
Other toilet provisions (above min.service level)	
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	-
Sanitation/sewerage: (below minimum level)	
Bucket toilet	54
Other toilet provisions (below min.service level)	-
No toilet provisions	52
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	106
Below Minimum Service Level Percentage	
Total households	106
*Total number of households including informal settlements	T3.2.3

Chapter 3

Employees: Sanitation
Year 2011/12

Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a %
No.	No.	No.	%
34	33.00	1	2.94%

3.4.ELECTRICITY

INTRODUCTION TO ELECTRICITY

Electricity Service Delivery Levels
Households

Description	Year 2011/12
	Actual
	No.
Energy: (above minimum level)	
Electricity (at least min.service level)	4 354
Electricity - prepaid (min.service level)	3 730
Minimum Service Level and Above sub-total	8 084
Minimum Service Level and Above Percentage	59%
Energy: (below minimum level)	
Electricity (< min.service level)	2 772
Electricity - prepaid (< min. service level)	2 772
Other energy sources	-
Below Minimum Service Level sub-total	5 544
Below Minimum Service Level Percentage	41%
Total number of households	13 628

Chapter 3

Employees: Electricity Services

Job Level	Year 2010/11	Year 2011/12			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	-	-	1	-	
4 - 6	6	6	3	6	100.00%
7 - 9	4	4	6	4	100.00%
10 - 12	4	4	7	5	125.00%
13 - 15	2	2	9	2	100.00%
16 - 18	1	1	11	1	100.00%
19 - 20			18		
Total	17	17	55	18	105.88%

Financial Performance Year 2011/12: Electricity Services R'000

Details	Year 2010/11	Year 2011/12			
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Variance to Budget
Total Operational Revenue	40 132 454	58 498 780	46 528 914	56 479 818	-3.57%
Expenditure:					
Employees	2 994 328	2 235 119	2 219 880	2 193 194	-1.91%
Repairs and Maintenance	1 003 305	803 133	803 150	788 542	-1.85%
Other	37 784 011	47 069 026	48 956 756	43 267 375	-8.79%
Total Operational Expenditure	41 781 644	50 107 278	51 979 786	46 249 111	-8.34%
Net Operational Expenditure	1 649 190	-8 391 502	5 450 872	-10 230 707	17.98%
Net expenditure to be consistent with summary table T5.1.2 in Chapter 5. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between the Actual and Original Budget by the Actual.					T3.3.7

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 2011/12: Electricity Services

R' 000

	Year 2011/12		
	Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget
Capital Projects			
Total All	26 880 000	17 860 000	-50.50%
Construction of new Main Substation: Okiep	11 000 000	6 000 000	-83.33%
Refurbishment of Internal Elec. Network: Nababeep	3 500 000	2 000 000	-75.00%
Refurbishment of Internal Elec. Network: Okiep	12 000 000	9 500 000	-26.32%
Electrical reticulation: Okiep 620	380 000	360 000	-5.56%
Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate).			

Chapter 3

3.5 HOUSING

INTRODUCTION TO HOUSING

To develop a comprehensive and user friendly database of existing and new beneficiaries

OBJECTIVE:

- Adopt housing Strategy
- Apply for housing accreditation
- Effectiveness and functionality Housing Forum and housing unit
- Continuous engagement with communities and potential investors / resources/support.
- Housing projects contribute to long term economic opportunities and development.
- Promote Public Private Partnerships- Projects.

KPI's : HOUSING

Year end	Land Fill Sites Registered	Number of existing housing projects currently running in the in the municipal areas	Number of Households units build since 1994	Number of Housing Backlogs
2011 / 2012	Springbok, Fonteintjie, Carolusberg, Okiep, Nababeep, Goodhouse, Vioolsdrift, Concordia, Komaggas, Buffelsrivier	Okiep 110, Rooiwal 20, Vioolsdrift 11, Goodhouse 5	2 693	3 230

We do not have in formal settlements; it is part of the town.

Housing services policy objectives taken from IDP

Chapter 3

Capital Expenditure Year 2011/12 : Housing Services

R' 000

Capital Projects	Year 2011/12					Total Project Value
	Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual Expenditure	Variance from original budget		
Total All	25 019 374					
Project : Okiep	9 019 891					
Project : Matjieskloof	7 630 112					
Project : Rooiwal	1 645 420					
Project : Nababeep	1 512 297					
Goodhouse	1 216 379					
Vioolsdrift	818 034					
Fonteintjie	1 191 361					
Carolusberg	794 520					
Bulletrap	397 120					
Rooiwinkel	397 120					
Kouroep	397 120					
Total project value represents the estimated cost of the project on approval by council (including past and future expenditure as appropriate.						T3.5.6

Percentage of households with access to basic housing

Year end	Total households (including in formal and informal settlements)	Households in formal settlements	Percentage of HHs in formal settlements
Year2008	21 163	20 132	95.13%
Year2009	20 658	21 120	102.24%
Year2010	23 700	22 300	94.09%
Year2011	23 950	22 650	94.57%

Chapter 3

COMPONENT B: SPORT AND RECREATION

This component includes: community parks; sports fields; sports halls; stadiums; swimming pools; and camp sites.

3.68 SPORT AND RECREATION

Employees: Sport and Recreation

Job Level	Year 2010/11	Year 2011/12			
	Employees	Posts	Employees	Vacancies (fulltime equivalents)	Vacancies (as a % of total posts)
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
0 - 3	14	26	26	11	42.31%
4 - 6	-	-	-	-	0.00%
7 - 9	-	-	-	1	
10 - 12	1	1	1	-	0.00%
13 - 15	-	-	-	-	0.00%
16 - 18	-	-	-	-	0.00%
19 - 20	-	-	-	-	0.00%
Total	15	27	27	12	44.44%

Chapter 4

CHAPTER 4 – ORGANISATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PERFORMANCE

(PERFORMANCE REPORT PART II)

COMPONENT A: INTRODUCTION TO THE MUNICIPAL PERSONNEL

4.1 EMPLOYEE TOTALS, TURNOVER AND VACANCIES

Employees					
Description	Year 2010/11	Year 2011/12			
	Employees No.	Approved Posts No.	Employees No.	Vacancies No.	Vacancies %
Water		35	25	10	29%
Waste Water (Sanitation)		34	33	1	3%
Electricity		19	17	2	11%
Waste Management		47	43	4	9%
Housing		5	4	1	20%
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)		16	10	6	38%
Roads		10	5	5	50%
Transport		15	8	7	47%
Planning					
Local Economic Development		2	2	0	0%
Planning (Strategic & Regulatory)		7	6	1	14%
Local Economic Development					
Community & Social Services		17	14	3	18%
Environmental Protection					
Health					
Security and Safety		32	22	10	31%
Sport and Recreation		27	15	12	44%
Corporate Policy Offices and Other		117	91	26	22%
Totals	–	383	295	88	23%
<i>Headings follow the order of services as set out in chapter 3. Service totals should equate to those included in the Chapter 3 employee schedules. Employee and Approved Posts numbers are as at 30 June.</i>					

T4.1.1

Chapter 4

Vacancy Rate: Year 2011/2012			
Designations	*Total Approved Posts No.	*Vacancies (Total time that vacancies exist using fulltime equivalents) No.	*Vacancies (as a proportion of total posts in each category) %
Municipal Manager	1	0	0%
CFO	1	0	0%
Other S57 Managers (excluding Finance Posts)	6	2	33%
Other S57 Managers (Finance posts)	1		
Police officers			
Fire fighters	2	1	50%
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (excluding Finance Posts)	13	2	20%
Senior management: Levels 13-15 (Finance posts)	3	1	33%
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (excluding Finance posts)	7	1	14%
Highly skilled supervision: levels 9-12 (Finance posts)			
Total	34	7	21%
<p>Note: *For posts which are established and funded in the approved budget or adjustments budget (where changes in employee provision have been made). Full-time equivalents are calculated by taking the total number of working days lost (excluding weekends and public holidays) while a post remains vacant and adding together all such days lost by all posts within the same set (e.g. 'senior management') then dividing that total by 250 to give the number of posts equivalent to the accumulated days.</p>			

T4.1.2

Turn-over Rate			
Details	Total Appointments as of beginning of Financial Year No.	Terminations during the Financial Year No.	Turn-over Rate*
2006/07	26	53	2.03%
2007/08	48	18	0.38%
2008/09	33	16	0.48%
<p>* Divide the number of employees who have left the organisation within a year, by total number of employees who occupied posts at the beginning of the year</p>			

T4.1.3

Chapter 4

4.2 POLICIES

HR Policies and Plans				
	Name of Policy	Completed	Reviewed	Date adopted by council or comment on failure to adopt
		%	%	
1	Affirmative Action	0%		
2	Attraction and Retention	0%		
3	Code of Conduct for employees	100%	100%	IMPLEMENTED BY MUNICIPAL SYSTEMS ACT NR 32 OF 2000
4	Delegations, Authorisation & Responsibility	100%	100%	
5	Disciplinary Code and Procedures	100%	100%	IMPLEMENTED BY SALGA DISCIPLINARY PROCEDURES
6	Essential Services	50%		AGREEMENT NEEDS TO BE SIGNED BY UNIONS
7	Employee Assistance / Wellness	50%		IN PROGRESS OF DEVELOPING SUCH POLICY
8	Employment Equity	100%	100%	ADOPTED 29 JUNE 2012
9	Exit Management	0%		
10	Grievance Procedures	100%	100%	
11	HIV/Aids	0%		IN PROGRESS OF DEVELOPING SUCH POLICY
12	Human Resource and Development	0%		IN PROGRESS OF DEVELOPING SUCH POLICY
13	Information Technology	0%		IN PROGRESS OF DEVELOPING SUCH POLICY
14	Job Evaluation	100%		ADOPTED BY 31ST OF DECEMBER 2011
15	Leave	90%	0%	URGENT REVIEW NEEDED
16	Occupational Health and Safety	0%		IN PROGRESS OF DEVELOPING SUCH POLICY
17	Official Housing	100%		IMPLEMENTED BY SALGA MAIN COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT
18	Official Journeys	0%		MUNICIPALITY DOES NOT HAVE SUCH POLICY
19	Official transport to attend Funerals	0%		MUNICIPALITY DOES NOT HAVE SUCH POLICY
20	Official Working Hours and Overtime	100%		IMPLEMENTED BY SALGA MAIN COLLECTIVE AGREEMENT
21	Organisational Rights	100%		IMPLEMENTED BY SALGA
22	Payroll Deductions	0%		

Chapter 4

23	Performance Management and Development	0%		IN PROGRESS OF DEVELOPING SUCH POLICY
24	Recruitment, Selection and Appointments	100%		
25	Remuneration Scales and Allowances	100%		IMPLEMENTED SALGA WAGE AND SALARY AGREEMENT
26	Resettlement	0%		
27	Sexual Harassment	100%		
28	Skills Development	70%		ADOPTED 29 JUNE 2012
29	Smoking	100%		
30	Special Skills	0%		
31	Work Organisation	0%		
32	Uniforms and Protective Clothing	0%		
33	Other:			
Use name of local policies if different from above and at any other HR policies not listed.				T4.2.1

4.3 INJURIES, SICKNESS AND SUSPENSIONS

Number of days and Cost of Sick Leave (excluding injuries on duty)				
Salary band	Total sick leave	Employees using sick leave	Total employees in post*	*Average sick leave per Employees
	Days	No.	No.	Days
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	9	2	15	2.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	429	68	13	3.20
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	426	51	93	4.60
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	335	30	43	7.80
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	59	9	12	4.90
MM and S57	44	2	4	11.00
Total	1302	162	180	7.23
* - Number of employees in post at the beginning of the year				
*Average is calculated by taking sick leave in column 2 divided by total employees in column 5				

Chapter 4

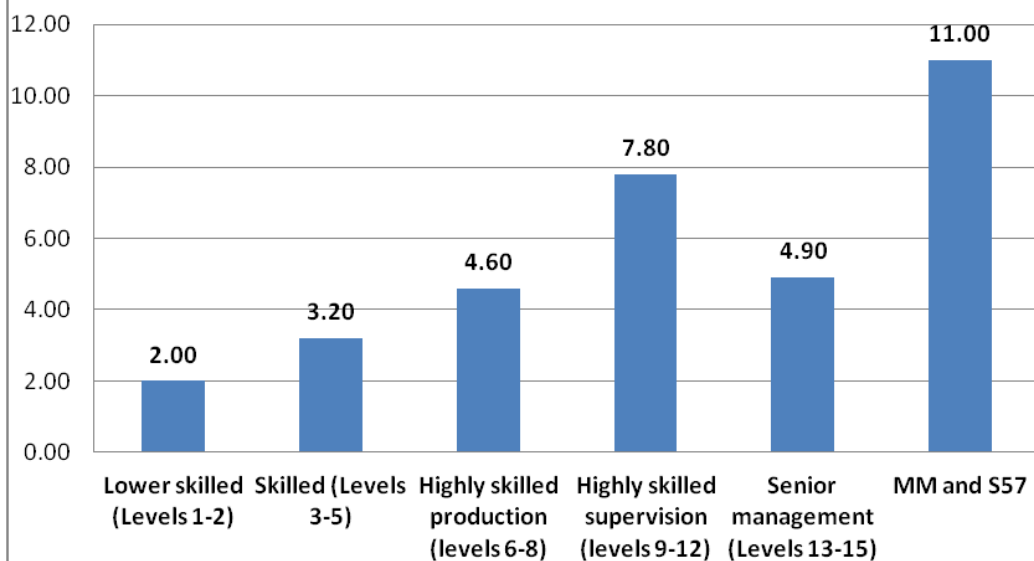
Number of days and Cost of Sick Leave (excluding injuries on duty)				
Salary band	Total sick leave	Employees using sick leave	Total employees in post*	*Average sick leave per Employees
	Days	No.	No.	Days
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	9	2	15	2.00
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	429	68	13	3.20
Highly skilled production (levels 6-8)	426	51	93	4.60
Highly skilled supervision (levels 9-12)	335	30	43	7.80
Senior management (Levels 13-15)	59	9	12	4.90
MM and S57	44	2	4	11.00
Total	1302	162	180	7.23

* - Number of employees in post at the beginning of the year

*Average is calculated by taking sick leave in column 2 divided by total employees in column 5

Chapter 4

Average Number of Days Sick Leave (excl IOD)



T4.3.3

Number and Period of Suspensions

Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct	Date of Suspension	Details of Disciplinary Action taken or Status of Case and Reasons why not Finalised	Date Finalised
EPWP Clerk	Theft	February 2012	Internal and External Investigation still in process	Unknown
Manager Community Services	Fraud	November 2010	Labour Court Case still Pending	Unknown
HOD Corporate Services	Fraud	November 2010		August 2011

Chapter 4

Disciplinary Action Taken on Cases of Financial Misconduct			
Position	Nature of Alleged Misconduct and Rand value of any loss to the municipality	Disciplinary action taken	Date Finalised
EPWP Clerk	Theft - R 28 000.00	Internal Disciplinary Actions still in progress	Unknown
Manager Community Services	Fraud	Internal Disciplinary Hearing took place and employee was dismissed. Case was referred for review to the Labour Court and are still pending	Unknown
HOD Corporate Services	Fraud	Internal Disciplinary hearing took place and was referred to SALGBC but an agreement was reached on SALGBC level	August 2011

4.4 PERFORMANCE REWARDS

COMMENT ON PERFORMANCE REWARDS:

No Performance Reward system was in place for this financial year.

T4.4.1.1

COMPONENT C: CAPACITATING THE MUNICIPAL WORKFORCE

Chapter 4

4.5 SKILLS DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING

Skills Matrix														
Management level	Gender	Employees in post as at 30 June Year 2012	Number of skilled employees required and actual as at 30 June Year 2012											
			Learnerships			Skills programmes & other short courses			Other forms of training			Total		
		No.	Actual: End of Year 0	Actual: End of Year 1	Target	Actual: End of Year 0	Actual: End of Year 1	Target	Actual: End of Year 0	Actual: End of Year 1	Target	Actual: End of Year 0	Actual: End of Year 1	Target
MM and s57	Female	2	2	1	2								1	2
	Male	7	7	0	7							7	0	7
Councillors, senior officials and managers	Female	13	5	0	5							5	0	5
	Male	23	5	0	5							5	0	5
Technicians and associate professionals*	Female	1	1	0	1							1	0	1
	Male	21	1	0	1				2	2	2	3	2	3
Professionals	Female	11				2	2	2				2	2	2
	Male	15				2	2	2				2	2	2
Sub total	Female	27												
	Male	66												
Total		186	21	1	21	4	4	4	2	2	2	25	7	27

*Registered with professional Associate Body e.g CA (SA)

T4.5.1

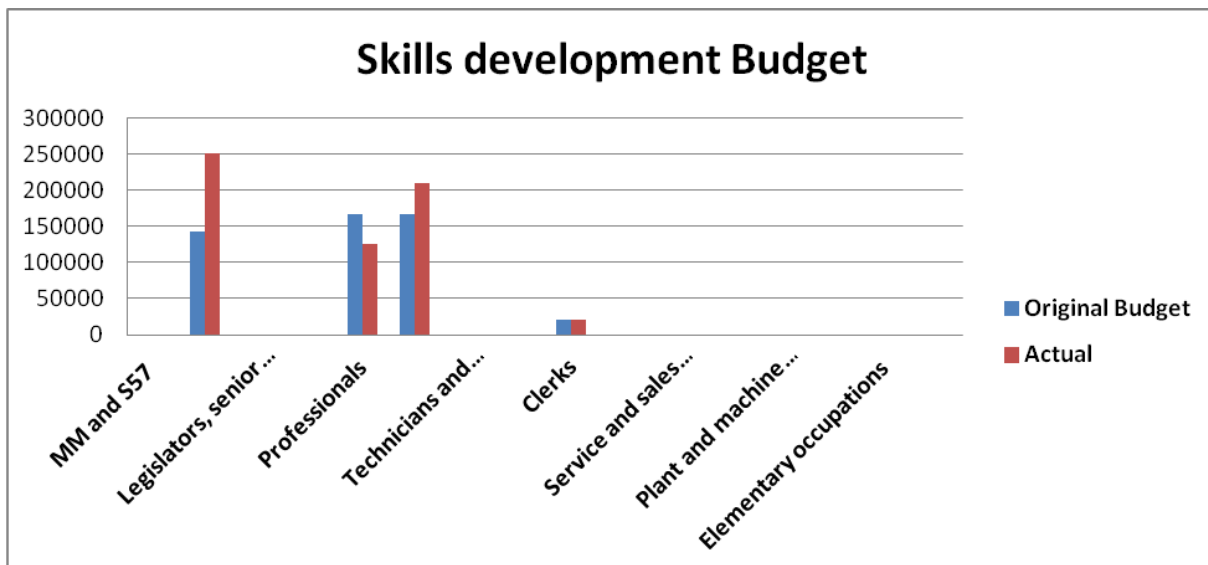
Chapter 4

Financial Competency Development: Progress Report*						
Description	A. Total number of officials employed by municipality (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	B. Total number of officials employed by municipal entities (Regulation 14(4)(a) and (c))	Consolidated: Total of A and B	Consolidated: Competency assessments completed for A and B (Regulation 14(4)(b) and (d))	Consolidated: Total number of officials whose performance agreements comply with Regulation 16 (Regulation 14(4)(f))	Consolidated: Total number of officials that meet prescribed competency levels (Regulation 14(4)(e))
Financial Officials						
<i>Accounting officer</i>	1		1			
<i>Chief financial officer</i>	1		1			
<i>Senior managers</i>	13		13	1		1
<i>Any other financial officials</i>						
Supply Chain Management Officials						
<i>Heads of supply chain management units</i>						
<i>Supply chain management senior managers</i>						
TOTAL	15	0	15	1	0	1
* This is a statutory report under the National Treasury: Local Government: MFMA Competency Regulations (June 2007)						T4.5.2

Chapter 4

Skills Development Expenditure										
										R'000
Management level	Gender	Employees as at the beginning of the financial year	Original Budget and Actual Expenditure on skills development Year 2011/12							
			Learnerships		Skills programmes & other short courses		Other forms of training		Total	
		No.	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Actual
MM and S57	Female	1								
	Male	6	143700	252000					143700	252000
Legislators, senior officials and managers	Female	6								
	Male	11								
Professionals	Female	12	167650	126000					167650	126000
	Male	20	167650	210000					167650	210000
Technicians and associate professionals	Female	0								
	Male	16								
Clerks	Female	40			20000	20000			20000	20000
	Male	16								
Service and sales workers	Female	20								
	Male	25								
Plant and machine operators and assemblers	Female	1								
	Male	38								
Elementary occupations	Female	19								
	Male	127								
Sub total	Female	99	167650	126000	20000	20000			187650	146000
	Male	259	311350	462000					311350	462000
Total		358	479000	588000	20000	20000	0	0	499000	608000
*% and *R value of municipal salaries (original budget) allocated for workplace skills plan.									1%*	*R45865291
T4.5.3										

Chapter 4



COMPONENT D: MANAGING THE WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE

4.6 EMPLOYEE EXPENDITURE

COMMENT ON WORKFORCE EXPENDITURE:

Number Of Employees Whose Salaries Were Increased Due To Their Positions Being Upgraded		
Beneficiaries	Gender	Total
Lower skilled (Levels 1-2)	Female	
	Male	
Skilled (Levels 3-5)	Female	
	Male	
Highly skilled production (Levels 6-8)	Female	
	Male	
Highly skilled supervision (Levels 9-12)	Female	
	Male	
Senior management (Levels 13-16)	Female	1
	Male	
MM and S 57	Female	
	Male	
Total		1
Those with disability are shown in brackets '(x)' in the 'Number of beneficiaries' column as well as in the numbers at the right hand side of the column (as illustrated above).		T4.6.2

GLOSSARY

CHAPTER 5 – FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

COMPONENT A: STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

INTRODUCTION TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note: Statements of Revenue Collection Performance by vote and by source are included at **Appendix K**.

5.1 STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

R' 000					
Description	Year 2010/11	Current Year: Year 2011/12			Year 2011/12 Variance
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual	Original Budget Adjustments Budget
Financial Performance					
Property rates		22 326	20 693	22 195	99.41% 107.26%
Service charges		73 626	76 963	69 161	93.94% 89.86%
Investment revenue		490	1 283	718	146.57% 55.93%
Transfers recognised - operational		32 358	33 531	43 822	135.43% 130.69%
Other own revenue		8 248	12 498	7 922	96.05% 63.39%
Total Revenue (excluding capital transfers and contributions)	–	137 048	144 968	143 819	104.94% 99.21%
Employee costs		44 471	51 617	53 316	119.89% 103.29%
Remuneration of councillors		3 998	–	4 227	105.72%
Depreciation & asset impairment		8 853	–	857	9.68%
Finance charges		5 535	1 105	3 572	64.54% 323.38%
Materials and bulk purchases		59 985	59 985	57 304	95.53% 95.53%
Transfers and grants		580	–	9 877	1702.95%
Other expenditure		27 114	46 073	30 855	113.80% 66.97%
Total Expenditure	–	150 535	158 779	160 008	106.29% 100.77%
Surplus/(Deficit)	–	(13 487)	(13 811)	(16 189)	120.03% 117.22%
Transfers recognised - capital		22 698		18 186	80.12%
Contributions recognised - capital & contributed assets					
Surplus/(Deficit) after capital transfers & contributions	–	9 211	(13 811)	1 997	21.68% -14.46%
Share of surplus/ (deficit) of associate					
Surplus/(Deficit) for the year	–	9 211	(13 811)	1 997	21.68% -14.46%
Capital expenditure & funds sources					

GLOSSARY

Capital expenditure	–	–	–	–		
Transfers recognised - capital	–	22 698	24 644	22 899	100.89%	92.92%
Public contributions & donations	–	–	–	–		
Borrowing	–	27 900	5 310	–	0.00%	0.00%
Internally generated funds	–	–	–	–		
Total sources of capital funds	–	50 598	29 954	22 899	45.26%	76.45%
<u>Financial position</u>						
Total current assets	–	26 160	26 160	43 439	166.05%	166.05%
Total non current assets	–	433 865	433 865	389 249	89.72%	89.72%
Total current liabilities	–	26 550	20 419	73 887	278.30%	361.85%
Total non current liabilities	–	54 642	54 642	30 913	56.57%	56.57%
Community wealth/Equity	–	378 833	378 833	327 887	86.55%	86.55%
<u>Cash flows</u>						
Net cash from (used) operating	–	24 473	24 473	21 907	89.52%	89.52%
Net cash from (used) investing	–	(50 408)	(50 408)	(22 867)	45.36%	45.36%
Net cash from (used) financing	–	24 450	24 450	(1 563)	-6.39%	-6.39%
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end	–	7 260	7 260	(2 523)	-34.75%	-34.75%
<u>Cash backing/surplus reconciliation</u>						
Cash and investments available	–	7 260	7 260	–	0.00%	0.00%
Application of cash and investments	–	(7 141)	15 309	–	0.00%	0.00%
Balance - surplus (shortfall)	–	14 401	(8 049)	–	0.00%	0.00%
<u>Asset management</u>						
Asset register summary (WDV)	–	433 815	433 650	–	0.00%	0.00%
Depreciation & asset impairment	–	8 853	–	–	0.00%	
Renewal of Existing Assets	–	36 715	25 281	–	0.00%	0.00%
Repairs and Maintenance	–	9 048	9 048	–	0.00%	0.00%
<u>Free services</u>						

GLOSSARY

Cost of Free Basic Services provided	–	774	774	–	0.00%	0.00%
Revenue cost of free services provided	–	828	828	–	0.00%	0.00%
<u>Households below minimum service level</u>						
Water:	–	–	–	–		
Sanitation/sewerage:	–	4 000	4 000	–	0.00%	0.00%
Energy:	–	–	–	–		
Refuse:	–	–	–	–		
<i>Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual. This table is aligned to MBRR table A1</i>						

T5.1.1

Financial Performance of Operational Services						
R '000						
Description	Year 2009/10	Year 2011/12			Year 2011/12 Variance	
	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget	Adjustments Budget
<u>Operating Cost</u>						
Water	19 090	23 914	24 348	21 391	-11.79%	-13.82%
Waste Water (Sanitation)	5 229	10 536	9 427	6 752	-56.05%	-39.61%
Electricity	36 371	50 107	51 407	50 807	1.38%	-1.18%
Waste Management	6 263	9 116	10 086	8 815	-3.42%	-14.42%
Housing						
Component A: sub-total	66 953	93 674	95 268	87 765	-6.73%	-8.55%
Waste Water (Stormwater Drainage)						
Roads	9 346	8 572	3 479	8 021	-6.87%	56.63%
Transport						
Component B: sub-total	9 346	8 572	3 479	8 021	-6.87%	56.63%
Planning						
Local Economic Development						
Component B: sub-total	–	–	–	–		
Planning (Strategic & Regulatory)						
Local Economic Development						
Component C: sub-total	–	–	–	–		
Community & Social Services	4 219	4 989	14 924	5 287	5.64%	-182.29%
Environmental Protection	182					
Health		237	26	132	-80.06%	80.47%

GLOSSARY

Security and Safety	3 575	3 794	4 369	4 617	17.83%	5.37%
Sport and Recreation	486	593	514	769	22.86%	33.14%
Corporate Policy Offices and Other	31 289	38 676	40 199	53 796	28.11%	25.27%
Component D: sub-total	39 751	48 289	60 032	64 600	25.25%	7.07%
Total Expenditure	116 049	150 535	158 779	160 385	6.14%	1.00%

In this table operational income (but not levies or tariffs) is offset against operational expenditure leaving a net operational expenditure total for each service as shown in the individual net service expenditure tables in chapter 3. Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.

T5.1.2

5.2 GRANTS

Grant Performance						
R' 000						
Description	Year 2010/11	Year 2011/12			Year 2011/12 Variance	
	Actual	Budget	Adjustments Budget	Actual	Original Budget (%)	Adjustments Budget (%)
-						
Operating Transfers and Grants						
National Government:	-	31 586	33 909	31 534		
Equitable share		28 625	31 609	28 625		
Municipal Systems Improvement		790	800	790		
Department of Water Affairs				669		
Levy replacement						
Other transfers/grants [insert description]		2 171	1 500	1 450		
Provincial Government:	-	772	831	6 618		
Health subsidy						
Housing				5 116		
Ambulance subsidy						
Sports and Recreation						
Other transfers/grants [insert description]		772	831	1 502		
District Municipality:	-	-	-	-		
[insert description]						
Other grant providers:	-	-	-	-		
[insert description]						
Total Operating Transfers and Grants	-	32 358	34 740	38 152		

Variances are calculated by dividing the difference between actual and original/adjustments budget by the actual.

T5.2.1

GLOSSARY

Repair and Maintenance Expenditure: Year 2011/12				
				R' 000
	Original Budget	Adjustment Budget	Actual	Budget variance
Repairs and Maintenance Expenditure	9 047 673	9 047 673	6 106 327	32.51%
T5.3.4				

COMPONENT C: CASH FLOW MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENTS

5.9 CASH FLOW

Cash Flow Outcomes

R'000

Description	Year 2011	Current Year: Year 2012		
	Audited Outcome	Original Budget	Adjusted Budget	Actual
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Ratepayers and other	85 637 505	134 401 180	134 401 180	81 185 030
Government - operating	46 158 134	32 358 000	32 358 000	57 018 886
Government - capital		22 698 000	22 698 000	
Interest	1 725 700	1 428 254	1 428 254	1 940 455
Dividends				
Payments				
Suppliers and employees	-120 928 293	-160 877 927	-160 877 927	-116 842 624
Finance charges	-2 461 639	-5 534 722	-5 534 722	-1 394 372
Transfers and Grants				
NET CASH FROM/(USED) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	10 131 407	24 472 785	24 472 785	21 907 374
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Proceeds on disposal of PPE				-22 503 909
Decrease (Increase) in non-current debtors		190 000	190 000	
Decrease (increase) other non-current receivables	10 419			-355 508
Decrease (increase) in non-current investments	-1			-7 982
Payments				
Capital assets	-1 331 470	-50 598 000	-50 598 000	
NET CASH FROM/(USED) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-1 321 052	-50 408 000	-50 408 000	-22 867 399

GLOSSARY

CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Receipts				
Short term loans				497 269
Borrowing long term/refinancing		27 900 000	27 900 000	
Increase (decrease) in consumer deposits	61 197	50 000	50 000	
Payments				
Repayment of borrowing	-2 093 641	-3 500 000	-3 500 000	-2 059 947
NET CASH FROM/(USED) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	-2 032 444	24 450 000	24 450 000	-1 562 678
NET INCREASE/ (DECREASE) IN CASH HELD	6 777 911	-1 485 215	-1 485 215	-2 522 703
Cash/cash equivalents at the year begin:	9 079 897	8 744 965	8 744 965	20 083 504
Cash/cash equivalents at the year end:	15 857 808	7 259 751	7 259 751	17 560 801

Source: MBRR SA7

T5.9.1

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GLOSSARY

CHAPTER 6 – AUDITOR GENERAL AUDIT FINDINGS

COMPONENT A: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR 2010/11

6.1 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORTS YEAR 2010/11 (PREVIOUS YEAR)

APPENDIX B (AUD)

COMPONENT B: AUDITOR-GENERAL OPINION YEAR 2011/12 (CURRENT YEAR)

6.2 AUDITOR GENERAL REPORT YEAR 2011/12

STILL OUTSTANDING:

COMPONENT B: ATTACHED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS YEAR 2011/12

APPENDIX A (FIN)

APPENDIX G: RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE MUNICIPAL AUDIT COMMITTEE YEAR 2011/2012

APPENDIX K (i): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY VOTE

APPENDIX K (ii): REVENUE COLLECTION PERFORMANCE BY SOURCE

APPENDIX M 1-2: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE: NEW ASSETS PROGRAMME